

What you can find on the UPEST Website

- Why IPM for Schools?
- Steps for Successful IPM
- Learn to Identify Your Pests
- IPM Policies
- Model Schools: Successful IPM Programs
- Best Management Options
- Training Opportunities
- Washington Laws
- Hiring a Professional
- Pesticide Information



Using IPM Learn How To Manage Common Indoor and Outdoor School Pests

- Cockroaches
- Ants
- Yellowjackets
- Flies
- Rodents
- Dandelions
- Blackberry
- Mosquitoes



Who is UPEST?

The **Urban Pesticide Education Strategy Team (UPEST)**, formerly known as the Urban Pesticide Initiative, was formed in 1991 by EPA Region 10, state agencies and Washington State University Extension to jointly address urban pesticide issues.

**Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State University Extension
Environmental Protection Agency**

PROMOTING IPM IN WASHINGTON SCHOOLS



INTRODUCING THE UPEST WEB SITE
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/upest/>



PROMOTING URBAN IPM IN WASHINGTON



What is Integrated Pest Management or IPM?

IPM is an approach to pest control that can help maintain a safe and healthy environment for students and reduce exposure to potentially harmful chemicals. In IPM, we learn about our pests and select the best control methods to manage them with the least effect to people, pets and the environment. By anticipating and preventing pest activity and combining several control methods, you can achieve long-term results. IPM emphasizes long-term prevention of pest problems through:

- Good sanitation in kitchens and garbage areas.
- Physical barriers such as screens and caulk to keep pests out of buildings.
- Use of natural predators to control landscape pests.
- Selection of disease resistant landscaping.
- Baits or traps to prevent or eliminate emerging problems.



Why Integrated Pest Management in Schools?

Schools are places of learning and in order to create a



high quality and safe learning environment, schools must protect the health and safety of the students and staff while maintaining buildings and landscapes. Cockroaches may be associated with increased asthma, rodents spoil food and can carry disease, wasp stings can pose life-threatening risk to allergic individuals, other insects destroy

wood and weaken buildings, and weeds can degrade running tracks and sports fields. Integrated pest management can help minimize these problems.

Pesticides, especially when used incorrectly, can cause human health problems. Symptoms of pesticide exposure may include headache, nausea, diarrhea, dizziness, or skin or respiratory irritations. People with a history of asthma may be more at risk to attacks when exposed to pesticides. Certain pesticides have been linked to cancer, birth defects, nervous system disorders, endocrine disruption, and other long-term effects in humans. Children are more susceptible to pesticides and deserve special protection from exposure.

So, how are schools to manage or eliminate these pests? Integrated pest management.

Integrated pest management is a proven approach that can manage pests on school grounds while minimizing pesticide exposure to people. An IPM approach can reduce the need for pesticides and at the same time gain long-term control of the pest. If pesticides are used on school grounds, care must be taken to prevent pesticide exposure to students and staff.

Any school can be successful with an IPM program. In Washington, both large and smaller school districts have adopted an IPM program and policy and report that IPM achieves its goals without higher operation costs.

